endless bedizenments, carved and gilt long ago, and

now looking frayed, rusty, and brazen. The recess

of the great altar at the back of the Cathedral is lit-

erally one mass of gilding, in which pious aborigines

a hope of finding buried treasure. Nothing new is to

be said of the convents. When they were populated

with frayles their inside police was bad and un-

healthy, and their secret morals and politics not free

from popular suspicions. In the Vice-Regent Revi-

lagigedo's time, frayles were not allowed by him to

leave their monastery walls at night, and poor Fra

sisted temptations. The monasteries are of one kind,

barred cells, many corridors, patios with fountains and

gardens. Where they formed so vast a religious hive-

system as in Mexico, undoubtedby they did, as even

Catholics admit, engender debaucheries of faith, and

devotion without morals. There are many churches

in Mexico, all of which tell the same story as regards

art; many convents which repeat the same prose of

sacrifice, suffering, and rue-faced mortifications. But

neither church nor convent bear adequate testimony

o the pathetic and affectionate side of their worship.

No church could exist simply in "the hard, mechanic

exercise" of saying prayers. The poor folks who

postulate at the shripe of the Bleeding Heart do so

with sad sincerity. Above the idols are the ideals,

The picture notion of the apostle is often better than

can be found in any prayer-meeting, be it ever so

wild. It is the loving side of human nature which

makes all religion one, perpetuates the Promethean

ideal of Christ, and proves that the humblest clod-

hopper is not less an idealist by nature than the

philosopher. The church may perish, but not the

love which built it; and some time a new Phoenix

Strange it is how the matter-of-fact of religion runs

through every fiber of the commonplace life of-

Mexico. One is astonished to learn that the street

ne is walking through is that of the Heart of Jesus,

and that a murder was but a week ago committed in

the street of the Holy Ghost. In the same neighbor-

hood is a bake-house which bears the title of the Pana-

to the same spirit. These things are evidence of the

ort of proprietorship which the Church held over

Mexico in the days when it was art, politics, trade,

education, and more beside. In the capital all houses

sects to be at least a century old, and built to last a

century more, so thick are the walls. The wars of

the Church have left no opportunity for modernness;

hence the drainage of the place needs great amends

It is a very regular, level, circumscribed, picturesque,

and rich city. Its Pasco is a noble drive in view of

the mountains, the hill and castle of Chapultepec,

and boasts a fine statue of Charles IV. by the famed

Mexican architect, Tolsa. The Alameda is a beauti-

ful public park and garden. But, saving that this

mountain-circled valley of Mexico is a picture Para-

lise—the finest situation in point of scene enjoyed

by any city of the old world, perhaps of the new-I

am bold to prefer the comfortable bricks of Philadel-

phia, the business-like stores of New-York. No

long beside a well-informed shanty. True, the castle

like interiors of these Mexican houses satisfy the

Summer life of their inmates; but much is to be said

in favor of brick and wood. Seeing how medieval

Mexico really is in her forms, at least, who can with-

hold praise from those who are striving with as lib-

eral an aim as our own to run the locomotive through

The Chicago Evening Journal especially com-

mends the resolution of the Pennsylvania Republican

State Convention, declaring the public debt a sacred ob

The Jersey City Evening Journal speaks of

the New Jersey Republican State Convention as follows:
"It is not doubtful that Schuyler Colfax was the prefer-

ence of the majority of the delegates in the Convention

with Henry Wilson as the next favorite-at least we

judge this from conversation with gentlemen from all

parts of the State. Either of these stanch and trusty

Republicans can command the most enthusiastic support

Gen. Palmer declines the use of his name as

the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, as he

does not feel warranted in giving up the practice of his

The Democrats of Londonderry, N. H., sup-

ported a colored man for one of their town officers at

the late election. The Republicans did not vote for him,

The Pennsylvania Legislature, a day or two

since, voted down an act repealing the "act compelling

the admission of negroes to railway cars." The Demo-

cratic members, who originated the measure, voted solid

for the repeal. Every person who rides frequently in the

city railway cars knows whether the colored fellow-pas-

sengers have, in the main, done anything to merit this at-

tempted lapse into wrong and injustice, and all can judge for themselves. But how phiful the predicament of a

party that used to have such same as banks and tariffs to

fight, that now has no nobler purpose than to prevent

inoffensive blacks from gotting the benefit of their seven

The Democrats are playing a singular game

in Louisiana. Not having a ghost of a chance of electing

a State ticket of their own, they are doing what they can

to divide the Republicans, and have succeeded only so far

as to induce an old planter by the name of Tallaferro

profession as lawyer to accept the position. But the name of those who are willing to accept the trust is

ligation, bluding the people to its payment in the utino

good faith to the full extent of legal requirements.

the tradicions of the dark ages?

of the Republicans of New-Jersey."

and so he was defeated.

raditions, however, fendal or romantic, will stand

del Espiritu-Santo, and a pulqueria dedicated

may rise out of this sad old church of Mexico.

Lippo Lippi's plight was the consequence of unre-

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868-TRIPLE SHEET

Vol. XXVII....No. 8,420.

MEXICO.

THE CITY AND VALLEY OF MEXICO.

and eternal saints appear in paint and gold. There is no taste as to where pictures shall be hung, not Coming into the capitol by the Apizaco train, one does the presence of such loud and prodigal orna may see a rare panorama. The way is accompanied by long ranges of beardless hills joining fertile plain ment admit it. Good, bad, and indifferent are classed together without companction. The meek or undulous valley, in which rye or barley grow saints appear in the odium of painted statuary. The green in January. The presence of volcanic earth shows that the agriculture of the federal district is bleeding wounds of a sailow and agonized Christ, done in wax or wood, are exposed without mercy. not uncheckered; yet, here as elsewhere, the maguey But the choir is the specialty of the interior, From abounds, a hardy vegetable array of great gladiate floor to ceiling it takes a luxurious growth in oak serrate leaves, which at sundown sharpens the carvings. Inside is the assembly of the saints, finely fading landscape. The cactus tribe is more sparse paneled, and room for any number of choristers. than in the country of nopals, organes and cochineal The organs on either side contain or are associated running down to Oaxaca, and what growth remains with the finest designs in all the church. Cherub on the hills a mile off is stubble-like and dwastish. and seraph are busy with the pipes, and make merry But the hour of sunset transmutes these huge baroverhead with the instruments of an orchestra. rens into the airiest unrealities of light and shade. while below them the faces of the imps are mad Just where they join the immense society of Popowith pain. This is the least prosaic part of the Caeatapetl the scenery of the valley becomes prothedral picture. Choir or church are seldom or never digious. The backs of the famous mountains bear grandly served. A daily office in the former is the the most gorgeous burden of a tropic day, with a chanting of the canons by frayles and boys-a vocal possibility of untold apocalypses of cloud and fire. business of no great interest. It took nearly a cen-Yet in all the luxury of the scene there is a superb tury to build the Cathedral of Mexico, and it would continence of mass and color. Anything so sanguine contain three or four such churches as we build in and simple as the daily conflagration of more Norththe United States. Its ornamentation is extravaern wilds is not to be compared to it. Only upon gant and, in good part, tasteless. Hence the interior Lake Tezcoco-historic water of the floating gardens of the cathedral at Puebla, though smaller, is -- which spreads shallowly in among the mountains better. True art is only another form of economy ; and by the city, the last red light tints a ranker magnficence. Here would seem the wide waste and dead but this has not been appreciated in the lavishness of the Mexican churches. calm of Shelley's lone Chorasmian shore, which our Not more than a generation since two-thirds of the own poet, Dorgan, so admirably lyricized. But the City of Mexico were church or convent, and threesnow-crowned majesty of Istaccipuatl and Popofourths were church property. The remains of this catapetl contemn stagnation and depair, and close sacred monopoly attest the facts of history. Here in upon the scene with vigorous grandeur. Distance are the rains of convents so large and close that streets have been run through them for health's sake. icy summits, lofty as they appear, their due A taste for mystery finds interest in the bones which effect of hight. Of the two, the irregular beauty of Istaccipuatl is to be be preferred. Popocatapetl is a have been lately brought out of the walls of some of these edifices. The Inquisition raged in the capital vast, well-rounded cone, banked with ice and snow not more than fifty years ago, and Vidaurri was shot Istaccihua l is the corpse of a great white maiden six months ago near the site of some of its terrorslaid out under stars and moon, according to the Inan immense convent new being torn down, with half dian legend. These beautiful mountains were greater

ards, they bear as little meaning as to most of us. Adobe villages are the straggling prefaces to the capital. They are made of unbaked clay, a dry reminder of dust, deserts and shadows. To the Mexican valley they give that tone of mortal dusk with which the painter Hamilton extinguishes the fierceness of an Egyptian sunset over sands and ruins. Surrounding the hill of Guadalupe and its monkish shrines, they serve to make the illusion more bygone, and the place more literally an outpost of the dark ages. About these suburbs foliage is scant; bare colonnades of shrabby trees appear elsewhere along the ditches and morasses, which show where the lake of Monteguna's time flowed round the city; but the baskiness of the North is wanting. Generations ago thousands of Indians, instigated by the priesthood, set to work in damb faith to build a road into the city over the marshes from Guadalupe. Their task was speedily done, and an image called the Virgin of the Remedies was carried into the city by a great multitade. Columns were built where she rested upon the road. It is chronicled that during a period of pestilence she entered the capital followed by a crowded pageant of believers. The disease was abating, and the moment was thought favorable for the interposition of the remedial goddess. She came, and the plague, for the time being grew worse; but it ceased at length, and to the Virgin was ascribed all praise. The Church is still popular, still purblind; but too shrewd, perforce, to allow its saints to become wholly vulgarized by mob-worship.

temples than any the Indians could build, and greater

gods than any they worshipped. Succeeding re-

ligionists have put up churches which beep the

mountains out of mind. To them the church is more

than religion, and the smallest image in San Pedro is

of more account than a volcano. Popocatapetl may

atter earthquake which is less to the purpose than

its "tumultuous silence without sound." Istaccibuatl

is a grand syllable of peace. But to the civilization

of Mexico, confronted with these tremendous stand-

Mexico is a mediaval city, in all its superfices remote and strange to Northern forms, traditions, and notions. Passing by portals and arches, the traveler is made aware that he is entering another civilization. The portals, which are columns supporting a story or two erected over street or pavement, are a brief feature of every Mexican capital. The arches form the suburban aqueducts of San Cosmo and Tacubaya; long and low masonries, picturesque upon the landscape, but of no modern concern. The streets of Mexico are square and never very wide; the houses of uniform character and color; façades yellowed by time, age and plaster, and in rich instances wrought upon by stuccoes in the Spanish style. The Hotel de Iturbide, once the palace of the Emperor of that name, is a noted example in point, its front of three stories exhibiting flatness of design, save that it is relieved by these florid plasters. The plan of a Mexican house is included in one or two stories inclosing a cool patio or court-yard. A Mexican town is an enlarged copy of this idea, or, in other words, a collection of houses around a central square or a plaza, with fountain and perhaps a garden in the middle, and the peroquia or parish-church near by. The capital illustrates this idea upon a large scale. All its streets are directed to the great open square of the Plaza de Armas On one side are the busy portales; on another the building of the municipality. The palace of the Government, or what romantic travelers are disposed to term "the Halls of the Montezmons," occupy o whole square facing it; and the great Cathedral of Mexico, with a trodden common around it chained in from the pavement, forms the last and most imposing part of the quadrangle. In the middle of the plaza there is a charming garden replanted by Dona Carlots, where several fountains are playing in basins and upon floral rockeries. There is nothing in the world to surpass a Mexican moon in February, and nowhere does it shine more freely and dazzlingly than in the plaza. A picture of Las Cadenas, or the Cathedral chains by moonlight, is one of the most famous views of the capital, and delighted Parisian bondholders not an age ago. Under the smiles of an impartial beauty, leperos, beggars, rancheros, dons and donas came out at night to get the benediction of the moon. The Cathedral, glorified in spite of itself by this heterodex hight, seemed to confer its blessing in the name of the Casta Piva, whose influence was the purest symbol of the Virginal luster. The church sontains many pictures of the divine maid, but

Matured ere Saint Enfemia's sacristy
Or transept gather fruits of one great gaze
At the mount-look you! The same orange hare—
The same bine stripe round that—and I'the malet,
Thy spectral whiteness. Mother-maids who didst,
Pursue the dizzy painter!

Not thus is Murillo's Virgin, whose clive mildness looks out of a heaven of shadow above one of the Cathedral altars.

The Cathedral must be visited like Melrose. Daylight explains all the difference between romance and matter-of-fact. The building is time-stained, and full of unpictorial soilure. The towers are high, contain several belfries, and are themselves built in bell-shape, which is not an imposing form. The several façades to the Cathedral and its wings or chapels are richly relieved with the most elaborate sculptures, but they do not affect the general design, which is mass, without genius or grandeur. The chapel walls are of a qualified dinginess, having been painted red a long time ago. Over all the doors is a wilderness of embellishment, celebrating the stone presence of a number of saints, but not so much to the purpose when the main design is in view. Inside the Cathedral is Gothic space, hight, and freedom. The arches are noble, aisles vast, the principal altar columned high with porphyry, and peopled round with painted images of the saints; over the top a burst of gilded glory and painted angels outspread. Here are numerous altars on all sides, walled around with

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIAL PAMPHLET-THE LAW AGAINST THE RIGHT OF MEETING-FRENCH FINAN-CES-BOOKS ON MEXICO.

Frem Our Own Correspondents. Les Titres de la Dynastie Napoléonienne" (titles of the Napoleons to a mansion in the Tuileries) is the name of the Emperor's new pamphlet. Saving his Majesty's respect, we might add for sub-title, "A Sell," for it certainly is a sell on the pensive public, which had been led, as the pensive public easily is led, by the loud and mysterious heralding for days preceding its publication, to expect an indefinite something more-some sort of Imperial manifestosome more or less emphatic personal declaration of more or less liberal sentimentsome announcement or adumbration of constitutional modifications-even, possibly, proclamation of a plebiscite, a new appeal to the popular vote. Instead, the pamphlet is made up of selected historical documents, showing the number of votes that the First and Third Napoleons have received at the different popular elections, when they were successful candidates for various offices. To these are joined extracts from several of the actual Ruler's speeches and proclamations, issued when he was President of the Republic and preparing the coup d'état and the Empire; a copy of the Constitution of 1852, with its preamble, is given in full. Accompanying the documents relating to the elections of the first Napoleon, as Consul for life and as Emperor, are a few extracts from Thier's History of the Consulate and Empire. The few original remarks, afflixed and suffixed to those relating to Louis Napoleon's elections to the various offices of republican Deputy, republican President for four years, republican President for ten years, and Emperor, do not altogether amount in matter to more than six or seven pages. Of what some of them amount to in other respects, a word or two presently. But first let us attend to the question which the sold pensive public is busied with, asking itself what does the pamphlet as a whole amount to † On the face of it, and literally, to nothing more than a republication of notorious documents, repeating the untorious fact that the first and present Emperors were elected to their offices by a large popular vote.

What is the special and occasional provocation to First and Third Napoleons have received at the dif-

the first and present Emperors were elected offices by a large popular vote.

What is the special and occasional provocation to this republication to-day of old election returns? What is the sudden need for this apology for the Empire by the author of the Life of Cesar? Is it the meanle beginning to question the "titles," or is it the meanle beginning to a second to the second people beginning to question the "titles," or is it the titulary himself who begins to doubt? Qui s'excuse

titulary himself who begins to doubt? Qui s'excuse saccuse.

The truth is that the pamphlet, as we have it, seems like a fragment that in itself leads to nothing. As documentary preface to a political essay, or as annexed piece justificative, its publication would be more intelligible. The a priori argument, then, comes in aid to leakages from the Imperial printing house and other loosely-hooped informed circles, strengthening the probability that such was the primary purpose of its compilation. Napoleon did at one time entertain the notion of putting forth a large personal manifesto-appeal to the French people. Its publication was to have the occasional auspicious date of March 16, the twelfth birthday of his son, Napoleon IV., that is to be. It would coincide with the actual enforcement of the most immediately unpopular provisions of the new Army Organization law—the curollment of nearly the whole valid male population (not caught by the conscription for the regular army) in the new Garde Mobile. It would have assured the nation of its ruler's intimate and ardent sympathy; it would have intimated, if not openly assured the harlon of its rule intimated, if not openly asserted, his want of sympathy with the retrograde wing of the majority in the Corps Legislatif; it would have vaguely promised over again large liberty, for the future, at least; it would, perhaps, have proposed some modification of the Constitution in a libral way in the constitution in a erty, for the future, at least; it would, perhaps, have proposed some modification of the Constitution in a liberal sense, important enough to be the object of a plebiscite—perhaps, have directly announced and dated the new plebiscite, the new bathing of the dynasty in the rejuvenescent life-spring of the "electoral urn;" it would have been an epochal paper, marking an era in the history of the Second Empire. Setting aside imaginative conjectures, admitting a woful absence of positive proofs, regretting my own ignorance of anything whatever bearing upon the case that is not common property of any tolerably intelligent man who keeps his eyes and ears open to what passes and is patent and is whispered, I can honestly report, at least, that the "intelligent public" believes the existence in Ms. of what ten days ago was intended to have been the essential part of an imperial pamphlet of some 150 rages, of which we now have only 76, or the compiler's unessential part. Characteristic vascillation and prudence let the original author, at the last moment, retain it in his portfolio. One or two passages from it are, however, to judge by internal evidence, mingled with the work of the compiler, Mousieur Conti. You will find one on page 28, another on pages 40-43 of the

with the work of the compiler, Monsieur Conti. You will find one on page 28, another on pages 40-43 of the pamphlet, which is forwarded to you by this mail. pamphlet, which is forwarded to you by this mail. They are noteworthy.

Note the first; "Some months later [than the repeated elections of Louis Napoleon to the constituent assembly of the Republic the elections for the naming of the Chief of State took place, and not withstanding the omnipotence of an established Governmut, and the efforts of a press that was for the most nr ut, and the efforts of a press that was for the most part hostile, the Prince is elected President of the Republic [and took an iron-bound oath to preserve it, your Majesty f] The whole number of votes cast being 7.542,336, of which 5.887,759 were cast for Prince Louis Napoleon." And an extract from the second: "The opposition to the Presidential election in 1848 was 1.918,841; on the 36th of December, 1851 [vote for ten years holding-after and under pressure of om-nipotent government of coup d'état!] it sank to 641,351; for the creation of the Empire [Nov., 1852] it

was reduced to 253,145,7 Now, observe that all these ciphers are historically accurate, though they do appear in an imperial pamphlet; and, as well, that they do indicate, if not accurate, though they do appear in an imperial pamphlet; and, as well, that they do indicate, if not demonstrate, that, right or wrong, more or less sincerely, the overwhelming majority of the French people did vote that Louis Napoleon should be their master. This is a fact too much overlooked by republicans here and abroad. And whatever may be said of the sincerity of the last two electoral tests, the majority which Louis Napoleon obtained in December, 1848, more than five and a half million, in less than seven and a half million of votes cast, was surely not obtained by pressure from the Central Government. As surely is his implication that the established government tried to unfairly turn the election against him, pitifully, shamelessly false. But let that pass for the mement. The curiosity of these passages, lies in this, that the pamphlet ostentationsly re-affirms these two sets of notorious facts; namely, that, under the Republic, Louis Napoleon was repeatedly a successful candidate as deputy, and then once overwhelmingly as President. It then affirms the notorious fact that he was popularly chosen, by increased majorities, decennial President and dynastic Emperor. In the first set of these elections, as everybody knows, there was little or no restriction in the freedom of speaking, printing, and public In the second set, according to the pamphleteer's own eager showing, the opposition, all counted, was reduced to less than 254,000 in a population of

reduced to less than 254,000 in a population of thirty-seven or eight millions.

Is it possible to conceive that just at this time the Emperor should set forth these facts as argument in favor of the new press-gag law just voted by his Legislative 7 as apropos to the new bill of law against the right of meeting, in full discussion in the Corps Legislatice, just while his truncated pamphlet was getting through the Imperial press!

Here are the essential features of the new law (pretendedly liberal) against the right of meeting: Article first provides that meetings may be held without previous authorization; on captees condition. ipretendedly liberal) against the right of meeting: Article first provides that meetings may be held without previous authorization: on express condition, "however, that they do not have for their object the treatment of political or religious subjects." That is, a public lecture, on condition that it does not touch upon religious or political questions, may be given without previous authorization. Now, what would a lecture on Voltaire, or Cobden (political economy comes within the "political" category), or Pascal, or Lincoln, or Charles L, or Richard III., on cotton, or gunpowder, or printing, be exposed to by this law! Its next six articles will tell you. They are all restrictive of the graciously conceded privilege, and their interpretation is committed to the arbitrary indement of an agent of the authorities, who attends the lecture by order of his superiors. The meeting must be held in a covered place, with doors to it that can be shut. It must close as soon as public-houses and drinking-shops are habitually closed in the district where it is held. Seven persons residing in the district must previously furnish a written and signed statement of their wish that the meeting be held to the nearest prefect, and make themselves generally responsible for any violation of law that may grow out of the meeting. With all these, and some grave additional restrictive conditions, political meetings may be held during the first fifteen of the twenty days next preceding an election for deputy to the Corps Legislatif. Violation of the conditions are visited on the seven signers, on the President, Vice-Presidents and Sceretaries, and on the person who lets the place of meeting, by heavy fines and imprisonments, and, in cases of which the magistrates appointed by Government are the judges, by deprivation of their right to vote for not less than one, nor more than five years. Finally,

anthor of this bill, has not objected to be referred back for a little an elioration of its excessive penal enactments, this Meetings bill, which was in its last stages of debate while the pamphlet was going through the press, has been voted by the Legisla-

tive,
Many still imagine that the repressed MS, which
was to have been printed in the Imperial pamphlet
is only temporarily withheld from publication. Qui

Apart from the mild ruffling that the truncated pamphlet has given us, the week has been quiet. Prince Napoleon's German incognito journey, every step of which is reported in the morning and evening journals, seems to have taken a decidedly undecided, non-official turn. The little Prince, heir more or less apparent of Napoleon III., achieved his twelfth birthday last Monday; whereupon there was due parading and review of troops in the Place du Carrousel in the daytime; customary expenditure of illuminatory gas by Imperial theater directors and bakers and tailors to the Imperial household in the evening. The day is not noted by the general public in any sense, good or bad. Yesterday was micarens, and feast day for the washerwomen of Paris and its vicinity, and went off as quietly as the little Prince's holiday.

President Johnson's impeachment gets advantage of the lull in European politics, and rather grows in Apart from the mild ruffling that the truncated

President Johnson's impeachment gets advantage of the lull in European politics, and rather grows in the attention of French observers. And so that official, who has hitherto been for us a rather deeply-disguised (in liquor and otherwise) blessing, is likely to do for our republic in his lifetime a something similar service to that done by Lincoln in his sacrificial death. For this removal of the Chief of State free his lake hypersely lead form without visit from his place, by merely legal forms, without visible shaking, much less by revolutionary overturning of the Government, without even a two per cent derangement of the public funds, is testifying to the strength of popular government by the irrefragible proof of fact.

proof of fact.

If your correspondent had the ill luck to be an European dynastic Chief of State, he would look much more complacently on some of the preceding circumstances of President Johnson's public career than its menaced squelching in this soft impeachment. It would help some if you were intending, in the foolish old way, to exalt him, after condemnation, by hanging. But simply to take him up for examination, like entomologists, and then let him drop! It is that indignity, put calmly on a Chief of State by a passionless people, that provokes comparisons, and hurts.

hurts.

The Council of State, to whom has been referred our Finance Minister Magne's report, the case of the Mexican bondholders, does not incline to grant them as much indulgence as the Minister recommended. as much indulgence as the Minister recommended. It is said that there are something like 300,000 of them to-day in France, who, on the strength of Rouher's swaggering assertions in the Corps Legislatif a few years ago, and the French Government's moral confirmation of their truth, subscribed to the loan at the rate of 240 francs the obligation. If the view taken of their case by the Council of State is held to by Government, their bonds will be worth something less than 140. What makes this particularly shabby on the part of the French Government is, that a large part of the money raised by its earnest "bulling" on that loan went straight into its Treasury as part payment of expenses of the Mexican expedition charged to the account of the Max-Mexican Government.

We are menaced with more Max-Mexican partisan

Mexican Government.

We are menaced with more Max-Mexican partisan historical books; one, by the Abbe J. Passama Domenech, that it is likely to be interesting. He did really know, and had exceptional means of knowing something of Max, and more of Mexico; he is withal a quick observer and elever writer. Then there is a Dr. Basch whose Menairs are to give extracts from Dr. Basch, whose Menoirs are to give extracts from his master Maximilian's journal written during his captivity at Queretaro. Then a book by a German officer attendant on Max, which is very severe on

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION - RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

FLORENCE, March 17, 1868. Spring has come with a bound of glee; has triamphed at last over the sternest Winter that Italy, for many years, has known. True, the snow still caps the mountain tops, and the forest trees are late in budding, but the woods and dells are carpeted with purple violets; the pale primrose has found its way at last through the piles of autumn leaves and moss; anemones -scarlet, purple, gray, rose color, and pure white-hide the spronting wheat; the tall, proud, gorgeous red tulips rear their stately blessoms, while the fraler yellow and fralest striped are in full bud and leaf; hyacinths and blue bells, the white tiny roses, and even the blue Alpine anemone are fring-ing the rivulets; the black-thorn flower is passed, the leaves have taken its place, and hawthorne— May's own flower—is spreating even now. In the gardens, the tiny white spirea scarlet verbena, lilies of the valley, Crown Imperials, mignon-ters and regules are at their best. The cafilies of the valley, Crown Imperials, mignonette and pansies are at their best. The camelias, to atone for their tardy appearance, are surpassing all past years for luxuriant abundance. Here in this "city of flowers" they grow in the open air, are left out all Winter without matting or protection of any kind—and this year you may buy the flowers for about 3d. a dozen! The bitter cold has brought beauty to the eye and health to the body, and, if Choice were master, I should prefer to spend my days in the Cascine, or in the lovely, enticing woods and wilds beyond the city gates, to yawning away one's blessed afternoons in the dreary, cheerless gallery of the cinque cento. But correspondents can't afford themselves the luxury of choice, and during the last week in that gallery we have had to sit, as each day has been marked by a tempest as the small white cloud that harbingers the storm.

I believed that I closed my last letter sharing in the general delusion that all the nation's representatives, "right," "left," or "centers," had resolved to bury their respective hatchets and scotch the snake that coiled round the stalwart form of the young athlete, threatening to stifle it in its murderous embrace. And up to the 9th of the moath, wiser and more experienced heads than mine prophesied the approaching dissolution of the corse forgoso, while the corpses of the defunct Notes were to fill up the yawning deficit, and over the grave nicely-balanced scales of revenue and expenditure were to be poised. Alas! we had not calculated that the aim and end of the governing and conservative parties is "How not to do it," that they are too deeply interested in the

yawning deficit, and over the grave nicely-balanced scales of revenue and expenditure were to be poised. Alas! we had not calculated that the aim and end of the governing and conservative parties is "How not to do it," that they are too decely interested in the profits of the "One National Bank," of which they are the privileged shareholders, to aid or abet for amoment any scheme for bettering its airy speculations or for limiting its wide-spread operations.

I shall not take up your space by detailing all the tricks and catches to which the Moderates have resorted to attain their do nothing end; it suffices that they have succeeded, and that the thing is not done, nor has any chance of getting done, as far as human eye can see. One is reminded on a small scale of your "irrepressible conflict;" the Abolitionists said Slavery must be abolished; cut it down root and branch. Our Radicals say, The forced currency must be abolished; away with the bank paper; let the Government issue notes for 25,000,000 and raise a loan to repay all that it honestly owes the hank, and the gold hidden by speculators will come to the surface. Your Republicans said, Let us be content with limiting Slavery to its present territory, surround it by a carele of fire; it will perish gradually of itsown accord. Our moderate liberals say, Let us limit the emission of bank notes, and by degrees the remainder can be redeemed in specie. Your Democrats acknowledged that Slavery was an evil, but affirmed what is must be—hinted that in the future the blacks might be gradually emancipated, transformed into apprentices, that the slaveholders might be indemnified, etc. Our Conservatives acknowledge that a forced paper currency is an evil; that by filling up the deficit by dint of fresh taxes and reforms in the method of collecting the old ones, by retrenchment, reform in organic laws, the time may come when the peculiar institution, may cease. Like the slaveholders, they are opposed tooth and nail to any and all schemes for immediate or even partial a is this: Parliament is not to mediate with a late its notes. True, a commission is to "examine into the state of paper circulation and report;" but it is to be left to the Government to "present a bill which, with other financial projects tending to restore equilibrium, shall, as a natural consequence of the same, the nearest prefect, and make themselves generally responsible for any violation of law that may grow out of the meeting. With all these, and some grave additional restrictive conditions, political meetings may be held during the first fifteen of the twenty days next preceding an election for deputy to the Corps Legislatif. Violation of the conditions are visited on the seven signers, on the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and on the person who lets the place of meeting, by heavy fines and imprisonments, and, in cases of which the magistrates appointed by Government are the judges, by deprivation of their right to vote for not less than one, nor more than five years. Finally, the crucial article of this liberal law provides that he thinks is likely to disturb the peace or endanger public safety.

Excepting one article, which government itself, the

of Italy—this fax whose repeal was the first pledge given by the new dynasty to Naples—this tax actually repealed by Crispi and Cordova in 1848 in Sicily is, according to the present Minister of Finance, to establish equilibrium between revenue and expenditure if levied; if rejected, to leave the nation a bankrupt within the next three months. The battle will be desperate—is raging fiercely in fact within and outside the Chambers. The Left has called out all its reserves, has published the names of its absent colleagues, and laid the responsibility of failure on their shoulders. The Government and their supporters are equally active; and the desertion of the third party, sudden, unlooked for and complete, gives it a fair chance of victory. Bargoni's motion "that the House should reserve theright of roting on the macinato tax, together with the other financial projects of the Minister," was eagerly accepted by the Conservatives as a pledge of coalition between Centre and Right, even as that of Minghetti "inviting the Ministry to bring in, during the month of April, a bill for the reform of existing taxes, and a plan for reducing the deficit of 1809 by one hundred millions."

Among these ministerial projects is that of retaining the income tax on the payment of the interest of consols, treasury bonds, or other State stock. Foreign holders of Italian rente, says the second article of this project, will not be subject to this retention. Of course not, as they are exempt from the income tax, but it was as well to be explicit, as many confound this measure with another favorite project of some of our wiseacres of cutting down the interest to 3 per cent on all State coupons. Were this act resorted to, I should say Italy, in the future, might fish for a loan in foreign markets. As it is, I don't fancy nations will be very eager to take up the 5 per cents on the new system, but rather invest their spare funds in undertakings which have a chance of eluding the vigilance of the tax-gatherer. I am not justifying this habit

In order to calculate the intrinsic merits or demerits of the grist tax, we may wait till the question has been ventilated in the chambers. The chief arguments of its partisans seem to be that it is easily and inexpensively collected by placing agents at the various mills, making the miller keep clear books, and pay down, charging his customers in detail with their respective shares; and again, that it is a tax which reaches all classes equally. The opponents of the tax refute this last argument; say that while the poor do "live by bread alone," or nearly so, the rich man consumes proportionably little; that wealthy proprietors sell their grain on the fields, and thus escape the grinding tax; that it is, in short, a tax on poverty—a "tax of despair." If we are to listen to the Romans, the maximalo is the heaviest of the many burdens which weigh down the denizens of the Eternal City, and I much doubt whether, with this lament of the experience ringing in their ears, with the constant assertion that no new taxes are needed

arrested last week on a complaint for perjury, and examined before a justice in Bennington, who ordered them to recognize for their appearance at Amherst next monta. The case was so clear that Campbell absconded imme-

The result of the charter election in Jordan, N. Y., is a splendid triumph for the Republicans, whose candidates for President, Trustee, Collector, and Police Constable, are elected. The Republican majorities are as follows : President, W. C. Redgers, 19 majority; John L. Putnam, Trustee, 34 majority; W. White, Collector, 30 majority; - White, Police Constable, 28 majority. Democratic major ities on Trustees and Treasurer, from one to nine. The whole number of votes polled was 275.

"Patsy Evans," known in the prize fighting circles as "The Rondout Giant," has been elected by the Democrats to fill the position of Constable in Kingston. Nathan H. Weeks, for several years representative at Woodstock and Lincoln, in the New-Hampshiae Legislature, has a seldom paralleled populairty, re celving at the recent election every vote east.

Portland, Me., has a Mayor at last. In the City Council, on Thursday, the Independent Republicaus voted the straight ticket, and Capt. Jacob McLellau, Republican, was elected Mayor by 19 votes against 6 for W. E. Putnam, the Democratic candidate.

Gen. B. F. Kelly declines to be the Republican candidate for Governor of West Virgima, and recommends the nomination of Gen. I. H. Duval as a man of unblemished character, good judgment, unquestioned in-tegrity, and excellent administrative ability.

The Hon. Joseph Olds of Pickaway County has been nominated by the Democratic Judicial Convention for additional Judge of the Third Subdivision of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio. The election takes place

Mr. T. C. Thackston has sold The Tobacco Plant to Mr. Wm. Townes Boyd, by whom the name of the paper has been changed to Quid Nunc!- the new editor enforcing the joke by informing his readers that "there remains but a quid of the old Tobacco Plant." Mr. Boyd promises to have but little to do with Federal poli-

In Virginia in 1851 a woman was indicted. tried, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for teaching a slave to read. The indictment reads as fol-

This was a Bemocratic indictment, under a Democratic law, in a Democratic State. The same spirit in this State L. P. Milligan, the Indiana martyr, has en-

opposes equal suffrage. tered suit in the Hamilton Common Pleas Court against the following gentlemen, some of whose names will be remembered well in connection with a certain military commission, by whose sentence the plaintiff was condemned to be hanged by the neck until dead. The defendants to the action are: James R. Slack, Henry Zumro, James M. Bratton, Wm. A. Blekel, Joseph Holt, Oliver P. Morton, Alvin P. Hovey, Thomas J. Lucas, Charles D. Murray, Benjamin J. Spooner, Richard P. De Hart, Henry L. Burnett, Ambrose A. Stevens, Ansel D. Waas, Thos. W. Bennett, Reuben Williams, Albert Heath, Benjamin Pitman, Samuel Place, James T. Frazier, Robert Gregory, James A. Dean, Wm. Arnold, Wm. R. Helloway. In his complaint Mr. Milligan sets forth at length the whole history of his arrest, trial, conviction, schtence, commuta-tion and approval by Johnson, and the tedious history of his confinement in the Ohio Peritentiary. The charges are conspiracy, false impresonment, and libel, and the damages are modestly laid at \$500,000. The case is set for trial at the next term of the Huntington Common Pleas Court. Some of the defendants have been served to appear, while to the others it will be somewhat difficult for the Sheriff of Huntingten to read the citation.

In Sandwich, N. H., the Republicans elect town officers. The same is true of the town of Canaan, The Memphis Avalanche prints the names of the ex-rebels from whom Judge Bingham asks to have

These are the flunkles who have been snubbed while fawning upon corrupt power. These are the lickspittles who crawl on their belies and cat the dust from the feet of the tyrants who are grinding the Southern people into powder. political disabilities removed, and adds:

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-ITS PAST AND ITS FUTURE. At a meeting of the Old Union Republican Presi-

dential Campaign Club, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-st., on the evening of March 25, 1868, the Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, the President of the Club, introduced Horace Greeley to the audience in the following words:

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of introducing to you GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of introducing to you one who has made an homorable mark upon the present age, which centuries will not efface, one of those great champions of the Runt, whose battle for justice and equal political rights to all men was commenced with his first entrance into active life, has been patiently, bravely, effectively fought unto this hour, and will only be ended when his heart has made its heatgpulsation. Gentlemen of the Clab, you will now be addressed by the Hon. Horace Greeley.

MR. GREELLY said: Mr. PRESIDENT AND

GENTLEMEN: In entering upon a new and doubtless a very

arduous, but, I trust, not a doubtful contest for the next Presidential election, it is desirable that we should delibobstacles to be encountered and the encouragements under which we confront them. It is proper and reasonable derive therefrom hope and courage for the labors and the trials before us. Now is the time. We belong to a party that is proud of its past, and which dares men at all times to judge what we shall do by what we have done. There are men among us who dread to look back on the course which they have pursued during the late eventful trials and perils of our country. We are not of those men. We have nothing to disclaim, nothing to disown, nothing which we wish to bury. Let us, therefore, in commencing this canvass, survey the past record of the Republican have done. Believe we shall do in the future substantial ly as the past justifies you in expecting." We are now first had an organization and a name. We have just closed the seventh year since the people intrusted to that party the government of the country. I propose, then, to consider what perils have been surmounted, what results secured; during the past history of the efforts and strucgles of that great party. Let us see, then, what perils, what evils have been already, and very completely, overcome by the efforts of that party. I rank first among these the continual peril and menace of disunion. I look around mainly upon young faces—young, I mean, compared with my own. My recollection goes far back in the history of our country, and the first point on which it rests is a formidable threat of disunion if the slaveholders could not be allowed to have their own way. That belongs to my early boyhood. The Territory of Missouri had, in process of time, come to be fit for organization into a State; a State Government had been formed. and Congress was called upon to ratify that Government The people of the North, without distinction of party with very few and notable exceptions of persons, said to Eternal City, and I much doubt whether, with this hament of the experience ringing in their cars, with the constant assertion that no new taxes are needed if the old ones only be properly collected, if proper economy be introduced, if administrators, great and small, would be honest, and not fatten on the misery of the masses—I doubt very much whether this special tax will long be paid, even if voted unanimously.

It seems now really probable that the French troops are to be withdraw from Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, and the public asks anxiously, What's to pay I is there a secret Franco-Italian treaty in the background f The Parisian liberal press inclines to doubt it. The Unita Cotoline affirms that France and Prussia have entered into a convention to guarantee the actual territory to the Pope. Prussia seems inclined to accept a Nuncio; Anistria to come to terms about the Concordat; in short, His Holiness is likely to glide into his grave comfortably and sernely, with fewer misgivings about the stability of Peter's rock than he could have imagined at any moment during the last seven years, before Mentana. The elevation to the rank of Senator of the hero of that massacre proved Napoleon a devout worshipper at the shrine of St. Chassepot; but the saint's miracles are not yet terminated.

The Cook County (Ill., Democratic Convention, manimously indicated Pendleton as their choice for the Presidency.

The Conservative Convention at Lamberton, N. C., nominated Thomas C. Fuller, of Cumberland, for Congress.

The New-Hampshire Telegraph learns that two Democrats of Bennington, Geo. A. Whittemore and Alfred Eggers, witnesses for one Campbell in procuring naturalization papers in the Police Court in Nashua, were arrested last week on a complaint for perjury, and examinating and perishently and perishently and perishently and perishently and perished to the control of the country was reliable to the fact of the country of the Democratical perished to the process and in our banks, if we did not give way to with the more Missouri, "Yes, come in and welcome; we shall rejoice to have you among us, but not as a Slave State. We will I do not complain of its invective. I do not object that we are called substantially and persistently a party of hypocrites, and perulators, and disminulatists. I only ask that the people shall consider, when they histen to this invective, how vigorous, and how hearty was the language in which he denounced us for daring to stand up seven years ago and say to the slaveholding gentlemen of the country that they would be obliged to stay in the Union and obey its laws. This was the way in which Goy, Seymour, at the Twedde Hall Convention in 1861, spoke of the spectacle presented in Washington, where the Republicans, not yet in power, were simply and modestly saying that the Union was not to be dissolved, and that they were not to be driven or builted into consenting to the extension of Slavery:

"All viries, periodism and intelligence seem to have feel from our National Capital, it has been well these to the confagration of an axiom for modules—some look on with idiotic babellity; some in sallen slicence, and bring upon all a common destruction. Is there one revolting aspect in this come which has not in parallel at the capital of your coastr; I be you not see them the sout is parallel at the capital of your coastr; I be you not see them the sout is parallel at the capital of your coastr; I be you not see them the sensions inbecility, the maddened rage displayed with regard to put personal possions and party purposes, while the growth for measures to save the Union, in spite of Southern treason and Northern complicity therewith. Cheers, I mail that the Governor saw, there was nothing to complete of in the conduct of the Southern politicians, who were then wresting State sfeet state, so far as they could, from the Union, and descring their seats in Congress, protesting that they would never return there again. Not a word of rebuke for them; but for those staresmen who simply and inoffensively said that the Union must be preserved and its laws obeyed, for those the reproaches of the Governor were reserved, to those w

on those were his interest space of the compromise after war, exceeding the same of the question is simple this. Shall we have compromise after war, exceeding as a superficient war. It is shown that we prefer no compromise after war. It is meanage cheers. It what we proposed then was to put down treason and to save the Union. Having accomplished this, we propose now to keep down treason and preserve the Union evermore. (Cheers.) But he was not alone. The whole party stood together, threatening, builying, denouncing the Republicans not yet in power, simply a minority in Congress, for during to say that the Union should not be dissolved. Our old Whig friend, Janues S. Thayer, now the dissolved. Our old Whig friend, Janues S. Thayer, now the dissolved. Our cludy in the Conservative, Insionist, and sympathizer with the Rebellon. In followed Gov. Seymour in words which I would ghalify have you mark, as evincing the spirit in the North which the Republican party has been compelled to confront and overbear. Said Mr. Thayer on the same occasion:

front and overbear. Said Mr. Thayer on the same occasion:

"Here cannot jeffect a compromise,] we can at least, in an authoritative way and a practical meaner, arrive at the basis of a peacoshie separation, jeheers] see cannat least by discurbion, enlighten, such and concentrate the public search leaves of the search of the heart of the search of the

(who, in secession days, believed in the Union with slavery, but not in secession.) to run for Governor. The Democrats will not indorse him openly, though, being an old slaveholder and in many respects one of them, they will Ohio Democrats do not like the present Adjutant-General of the State, and to get rid of him they propose to pass an act in the Legislature abolishing the

it and appoint a Democrat. The Louisiana State Democratic Committee,

flice. Having got rid of him they can then reestablish advise the Democracy to vote against the new Constitu-